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IN MEMORY OF SOLDIERS DEAD.

The decoration of soldiers' graves to-day will have new meanings, especially to the younger generation. For the first time since the close of the civil war-more than thirty years ago-these tributes to the dead heroes will be paid at a time when we have new heroes in the field. The sensrations and the anxieties of war have been brought home afresh, and while there have thus far been few bereavements, there are a few new made graves that will claim the ministrations of tender hands. To-day's services for the dead must be especially connected with thoughts of the living. It is inevitable that some of those who have gone to the front shall never return; but while the observances of Memorial day serve to impress the gravity of war they also exalt the nobility of the sacrifices that war entalls upon the nation.

AS TO RAGGED KANSAS.

The report comes from San Francisco that the good people of that city recently took up a collection with which to supply the Kansas troops with shoes and stockings and other clothing. A report from Chickamauga relates that many of the Kansas recruits were veritable tatterdemalions upon their arrival there, and the regiment which went to Washington was no better equipped than the other two.

Such reports put Kansas in a bad light before the whole country, and some explanation is certainly due. Kansas is not in a condition of rags and poverty. Neithar has she searched the almshouses nor the tramp roosts for soldiers to send to the war with Spain. The vast majority of her volunteers are young men of respectability and education, who have been accus tomed to wearing good apparel. When they were enlisted at the recruiting stations the recruiting officers were particular to urge them to wear their very oldest and poorest clothing to the state rendezvous, assuring them that they would be equipped throughout upon their arrival there. Relying upon this assurance the young men selected from their wardrobes clothing which would last them for a few days and until their arrival at Topeka, and which could then be thrown away without loss. It is no small task to ernment was unable to supply all of the regiments at once, The governors of the various states were informed that the by the authorities at Washington to supply his regiments with the things which were ediately needed. At the same time they were assured that the bills would

Why Governor Leedy did not take advantage of this carte blanche and send his troops out with at least clothes and shoes enough to cover their nakedness may only be accounted for by the stupidity and blundering which has marked his whole procedure in this military affair. The state treasury contained \$20,000 appropriated for military purposes, and it was subject to the call of the governor at any time. The general government had agreed to replace any money expended in the care or equipment of the troops, and Governor Leedy was well informed of his rights and privileges in this regard. He went to the camp one chilly night and discovered that the troops were without sufficient bed clothing. He ordered 1,500 blankets from a Kansas City house by telegraph and the general government footed the bill, as a matter of course, When he visited the camp and found many soldiers with almost naked limbs and feet he should have exercised the same authority, for this is what the government had expected him to do. We have taken the pains to inquire of those in authority at Washington and are informed that Governor Leedy and all of the governors were specifically empowered to provide everything necessary for the health and comfort of the volunteer troops. And, in passing, it is worthy of remark that most of the gov-

ernors took advantage of this authority. It is not to be assumed that Governor Leedy was willfully neglectful of the com fort of the Kansas boys. That can hardly be charged, for he seemed disposed to do the best he knew how. If he has caused Kansas to be spoken of contemptuously in newspaper telegrams and editorials over the country, it was not so much because he was indifferent to the condition of the soldier boys, as because he is possessed of a low order of capacity and as an executive fficer is a total failure.

Reports from Havana, Matanzas and other Cuban ports held by the Spanlards, though somewhat meager, indicate that the last condition of the reconcentrados is worse than the first. Indeed it is asserted that they are dying faster and faster and that unless aid speedily reaches them there will be none left to profit by our

The effectual relief of the reconcentrado demanded the immediate investment of Cuba after war was once declared. This fact was recognized by President McKinley, but, for obvious reasons, the movement could not be inaugurated so long as hostilities had not begun. The president saw that war was inevitable, or at least that it was extremely probable. He also saw that the non-combatants could be more successfully succored before friendly relations had been suspended than immedi ately after war should be declared. It was his policy, therefore, to hasten the preparations for war, but to delay the time of its | state ambassador, as in the case of a for- E. S. Garver, of Worth; John Dougherty, | bise

beginning. Thus he would have reduced to the shortest possible time the period elapsing between our friendly contributions under Spanish permission and our still more effective ministrations under American authority.

Those who argued that we could take Havana within a few weeks by the transportation of a few thousand troops have been shown to possess an absurd idea as o the strength of the Spanish garrisons as well as that of the insurgent army. No one who understands the situation in Cuba to-day believes that it would have been vise to commence the invasion under less favorable circumstances than are afforded by the present mobilization of the army. Yet nearly all this preparation could have een made before the final breach, and neanwhile we might have kept the reconentrados alive.

Our war, as it must now be prosecuted, s none the less just and necessary, yet its results will not be so great as they night have been under the president's preferred policy. But an impatient congress and a misinformed public brought matters to a crisis earlier than the best interests of the victims of Spanish barbarity dic-

INDORSING VANDALISM.

The act of the Salvation Army girl at Omaha in using an ax on a nude statue can readily be dismissed as a rather amusing display of personal fanaticism; but the indersement of that act by the assembly of the United Presbyterian church is rather surprising and exaggerated expression of purism. Protests against the nude in art have spent their force, at least upon the present generation, and are now regarded by most people as more ludicrous than righteous. But even admitting that there are reasonable grounds for opposition to the nude, what manner of Christian spirit is that which favors vandalism as a means of asserting that opposition? To destroy a work of art that is one's own is shocking; to destroy such a work when it is not one's own-as in the Omaha instance-is not only shocking, but it is a violation of law. The Salvation Army has given the churches some examples of practical Christianity worthy of emulation, but this is not one of them.

HOW AND WHY WE HAVE A SENATE. "It is a shame, and very much in contradiction of the spirit of a democratic form of government, that Nevada, with only 45,000 population, should have two United States senators, while Kansas, with a population of 1,500,000, has only the same number." Thus writes a Populist state senator of Kansas to his local paper n a communication which woefully misinterprets the principle on which our government is builded.

In a direct sense the United States senators were never intended to represent the people in congress. The framers of our constitution had in mind that all of the states were equal, and the senate was established upon that theory. The senators were supposed to represent their states, while the privilege of representing the people was reserved to the house. Of course, indirectly, the senator is just as much a representative of the people as the congressman, for he votes upon all the measures before congress, but nevertheless he takes part in the national government in a capacity which reserves certain equal rights to the states independent of area or population. The fixing of the status of the senate was

rdest task the constitutional conafter months of debate that a plan was finally agreed upon. Dr. Franklin, Luther Martin, Sherman and others of the thirtynine delegates composing the convention were determined that congress should have but one house, and that it must come directly from the people in proportion to the population. Randolph, Madison, Rutledge and others stood out for two bodies, one of which should be composed of state representatives. They declared that the rights of states as equal parties to the federation must be preserved, and that it could only be done by giving them equal representation in one branch of the legislative body. After it was finally agreed to have a senate there was another long struggle over how it was to be constructed. At first it was decided to give each state but one senator, but before the day of adjournment this was changed to two. Randolph contended that the senators ought to be chosen by the house out of persons nominated by the state legislatures. Others wanted the senators appointed for life or good behavoir, and still others had schemes for long or short terms with different means of selection. Before a final determination was reached the convention came to a deadlock, the states voting five to five, and a committee was then appointed with instructions to formulate a plan. This plan was reported in due time, and without change it secured adoption, the vote standing five states for to four states against, and by this vote the existing system was adopted into our constitution.

If we may believe the published papers of Madison, a majority of the people were opposed to an equal representation of the states in the senate. The large and populous states wanted to base the represen tation upon the population, as in the case of the house, but there were enough interested small states to override the popular will. It should be remembered that the convention which framed the consti tution was formed on the same principl which governs the senate, each state hav ing an equal vote, regardless of the num ber of delegates present, and it was with in the power of the smaller states to enforce their demands. In passing it may be mentioned that the same principle at times governs in the house of representatives, as, for example, when the election

of a president is thrown into that body. Whether the retention of this principle is very essential is a matter on which many good people differ. From the begin ning there has been a steady decline in the theory of independent states' rights The war stripped away almost the last vestige of the belief that this was simply a federation of states over which the general government had no control except by consent. Each year finds a more closely knit central government, and yet there has been no assault upon the right of the separate states to enact such laws as they see fit so long as they do not trespans upon the reservations of the federal constitution. The maintenance of the senate as a body representing the states is largely a sentiment, for in practice it does not represent more or less than the will of the people. In other words, the states, as states, have nothing to ask of the general government, and they have no separate rights which require the presence of a

eign government. It may be that the general good could be subserved by such a reorganization of the system as would give representation in the senate according to population, but such a reorganization will scarcely be adopted so long as there are so many small states that would

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

As to the Canaries, it seems as if we might take them in with a squadron of

That Santiago bottle may be all right in its way, but a Santiago battle would please the country more.

The Spaniards may think they are going to resort to privateering, but they will have occasion to think again. While remembering the Maine we will

not forget those who died for the country thirty odd years before. If as Lord Wolseley says, war is "a mat-

is the most formidable nation in the world. Up in the Klondike country they make no effort to keep the wolf from the door.

They take him in and have him for break

When it comes to corking up bottles the ram Katahdin ought to be useful. She could drive in a cork with considerable

Speaker Reed has not yet had time to indorse Governor Leedy's position that Jerry Simpson cannot be spared from con-

Populist theory that prosperity has not re-Commodore Schley is either distressingly ignorant or culpably secretive. The uncer-

Possibly Governor Leedy sent out those

Kansas troops in rags to bolster up the

tainty is about as great after he reports In regard to marching up the hill and then marching down again, the king of France was a clumsy amateur to the Kansas City

ball team. It may afford Mr. Bryan some comfort to note that the raiment of the Kansas soldiers and the price of silver are going

The submarine boat Holland should b all means be sent to Cuban waters. That Spanish monopoly of invisible craft has gone far enough.

It is discouraging to think that even if the Spanish fleets are definitely located the whereabouts of the dreadful Temerario are still unknown.

opportunity to live up to his name in this war that his title may soon have to be changed to "Cussing Bob."

"Peace depends on America," says Sagasta. For several weeks past it has depended on America's inability to find an elusive and cowardly enemy.

It is bad enough for the country to be burdened with obstructive cheap-money senators in time of peace, but to be handicapped with them in war time is almost beyond toleration.

If the government has found out definite ly through those private sources that the Spanish squadron is in Santiago harbor it should lose no time in getting the infornation to Cor might interest him.

plies give out before the Charleston reaches him he can easily get relief through the insurgents, or he can send a boat to Hong Kong for provisions. There is plenty to eat in his neighborhood. It is said that there is very little prob-

Dewey will not go hungry. If his sup-

ability of Mr. Bryan's regiment ever getis too ardent a patriot, however, to let a little thing like that prevent his putting on the shoulder straps.

Mr. Depew's belief that distant territorial ossessions are a source of weakness and loss is not shared by the great nations of the earth. Countries which have been in the business for hundreds of years are still holding tightly to all they have and reaching out for more. Rich islands like the Philippines, for instance, when properly governed, not only pay for their keep but yield large revenues to the nation that owns them, besides being a source of strength in other ways.

MISSOURI POINTS.

An enterprising and up-to-date preacher in Tarkio keeps his Sunday listeners wide awake by reading war bulletins to them at intervals during the services.

The stalwart old Missouri patriot, Colonel J. West Goodwin, of Sedalia, is represented by two sons in the volunteer army, one in Missouri regiment and the other with the

Editor Moulton, of the King City Chron icle, admits in his own paper that he will not attempt to escape the Third district Republican congressional nomination if it 'takes after" him.

Deacon McMichael, of the Plattsburg Leader, who can always be counted on as 'ag'in the government," is booming Thoms J. Porter, of St. Joe, for the Popocratic supreme court judgeship nomination.

Lacy Prather, Columbia's representative in the navy, writes home that he has been transferred from Boston to Newport, and idds, as would have been taken for granted without any declaration from him, that "uphold the reputation of old

For reasons entirely satisfactory to him self, Mr. Clay Again, of Boone county, has withdrawn from the race for the Demoratic nomination for the office of sheriff He intimates that he is willing to stand ack for the present and wait until his party says "Run Again."

Thirty odd years ago, the St. Louis Re public says, Missouri put into the field more than 200,000 as gallant soldiers as the world has ever known. Missouri now has three times as many men that will make as good soldiers as those who followed Frant and Lee. Uncle Sam can have every one of them if he asks. Speaking of conundrums, wide circulation

press to the query as to whether or not those gallant warriors, Colonels O. Dapple Gray and P. Brummell Moore, will again be able to curb their martial ardor, to the extent of permitting the second in-stallment of Missouri volunteers to go to the front without them. F. N. Dyer, of DeKalb county, ann

s being given by the perniciously active

his candidacy for the Democratic congress sional nomination in the Third district. The list of would-be warmers of Dockery's chair in the house of representatives now includes J. W. Sullinger, of Gentry county;

The rival candidate, with the omine name, Chew, of Iron county, asserts in a recent letter to a St. Louis paper that the story that young Farris had secured delegates enough for a nomination in the Twenty-fourth senatorial district, is incorrect. Chew says Farris will have to secure one more county before he can lay claim to the nomination, and he has no reason to think that he can do so.

When the Herald bulletin told in Columola some days ago of the great storms in Illinois and Wisconsin in which so many lives were lost, a crowd gathered in front of the office to discuss the news. The war bulletins had been changed to one of trouble in our own land. Finally an old darky said, solemnly: "De Spaniards can't kill any of us, but de Lawd can. Better watch out, nigger, fer de Lawd's ships."

After thirty years of separation, Hank Nelson, of Gallatin, and a brother who lives at Hannibal, have discovered the Nelson went to Kansas a number of years ago from Palmyra. On his return home his brother was gone and nobody at the ter of meat and bread." the United States old home place knew where. He learned his location through two tramp cigar-

> Globe-Democrat: The president favored Missouri with two important military apcointments Saturday, which will be heartily indorsed by the people of the state. Colonel Nelson Cole has a good record of service in the civil war, and will make an admirable brigadier general; and the se-lection of M. F. Bell for assistant adjutant general is a proper reward for his indus-trious and effective work in the organization and equipment of the Missour troops.

John S. Bilby, of Quitman, was the first man to ship cattle over the main line of the K. C. St. J. & C. B. road from Forest City. That was in 1867, and he shipped the cattle by way of St. Joseph and Quincy. The freight charges from Forest City to St. Joe amounted to \$33; from there to Quincy, \$100, and from Quincy to Chicago, is charge was on six cars, which were loaded after the cattle had been driven across the country a distance of fortyfive miles, from a little town in Nebraska and ferried over the river.

"The telephone exchange, which our good friend Hudson is making so popular in this town, is going to cause more work for the preachers and Sunday school teachers," declares "East Window," in the Columbia Herald. "The East Window has been located in the neighborhood of one of these leg-and-labor-saving devices for a span of years. All manners of people have talked into and through and around it in these years. There have been grave and reverend seniors and gay young friskers—to quote Othello and the Pied Piper. Nearly all mentioning—have become at times or al-ways excited or impatient. Telephone con-versation, under proper conditions, is no more difficult than other conversation. But the talker will get exasperated or excited at the talkee. He will lose his temper when he uses the 'phone while in ordinary conversation he will be as mild and unruffled as the waters of the smoothest sea. Possibly the excitement is caused by thinking a telephone message, like a telegraph mes sage, is something specially important. Sometimes it is. Sometimes it isn't. There are some people who are stirred up every time they are handed the yellow envelope with its telegram enclosed. They think it means death. Sometimes it means noth-ing at all. Telephone messages are of even s consequence. Usually they are ab the commonest matters of business. This may be the explanation for the frequent excitement, but the impatience is not so easily explained. Persons talk sharper and in severer fashion through the In severer fashion through the 'phone. They get much more impatient. They low is out of sight. For these reasons the tension of the telephone service will cause work for the religionists. They must lay

Colonel Bill Phelps' new \$50,000 stone man-sion, just completed at Carthage, is pronounced by the Press a model of architect-ural beauty and mechanical skill and a veritable palace of elegance, convenience and home comfort. In deference to the rec-ognized desire of Missourians to be ognized desire of Missourians to be
"shown," some details in the way of
description of the interior arrangement of the much-exploited edifice
are herewith given. "The house is
fully equipped with both gas and
electric features, including electric call bells in each room. The method of heating is by hot water from an immense furnace and boiler in the basement, to which is at ached a much smaller heating apparatus thus obviating the necessity of heating the entire building when only a little warmth is needed in the milder weather. In the basement is located the cellar, wine cellar, laundry, furnace, closet, dumb ele vator (leading to the third floor) and the gardener's room. The flooring is of concrete. The culinary department is complete in every particular, consisting of the kitchen, butteries, pantry, china closet and refrigerator. The dining room is located at the east end of the reception hall and extending from it on the opposite side is a beautifully arranged and constructed con-The dining room is spacious and cheery being finished in solid cherry, antiqued, soft light green hangings and drapings, tiling and matting to match. Just wes of the dining room and fronting Grand avenue is the library, richly finished in solid birch, also antiqued. To the left of the front entrance and across the hall from the library is the parlor, finished in whit enamel and relief work, gilded. The walls and ceilings are of a beautiful pink and when hung in figured silk this room will resent the appearance of a miniature para dise. The vestibule, reception and other halls and the stairways are finished in antique oak. The following beautiful motto of welcome is inscribed in old English over the mantel in the reception hall:

"The smoking room is finished in Mexi-can mahogany, highly stained and pol-ished, with walls and ceilings of peacock green. Leading out from the smoking room is the lavatory, with tile flooring and wainscoting. At the top of the stairway on the third floor are two servants' rooms, together with the sewing room, ball and billiard room, bath and trunk rooms and cedar closet. Among the nicest and most handsomely finished rooms is that of Mas-ter Willie Phelps, on the second floor. It is finished in hard pine, stained antique. The ceilings and walls are of robin's egg blue, two shades. The colonel's sleeping chamber is finished in antique oak. The ceiling and walls are of two shades of drab. The woodwork of Miss Helene's room is cherry. The wall and ceiling consist of two shades of yellow. Miss Florence's room is finished in birdseye maple; the walls and ceiling of two shades of pink. One of the most beau-tiful rooms in the house is the guest's chamber, which fronts on Grand avenu and has three large bay windows overlooking the lawn. The woodwork of this room is finished in white enamel, with walls and ceiling of azure blue of two shades. Adoining this room is a bathroom with tile looring and wainscoting."

FEMININE FACT AND FANCY.

The wedding march of to-day is "Star Spangled Banner."

The D. A. R's throughout the country are giving entertainments in order to raise war

The fact that a woman was struck by lightning when in the act of making hot

of Clay; T. A. Dunn, of Harrison, and Louisan as a providential warning against the indigestibility of such food,

It is no longer bread but "Leiter Loaf" that is placed upon the table of the woman

Only one of every thousand wedded couples live to celebrate their golden anniversary.

Ship is said to be of the feminine gender because she's always on the lookout for buoys.

A man's heart cannot always be mean ured by the price paid for the engagement ring-neither can his pocketbook.

A would-be provident woman once asked her husband: "John, if you were to die, what would be left for me?" To which the matter-of-fact spouse replied: "Seven children, Maria. Could you ask for more? The time is at hand for the woman of

discernment to use her powers in distin-guishing between French goods manufactured in France and French goods made in this country. The Dorethea Dix of the Spanish-American war is Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, a Washington woman who has been charged

the government during the present con-The daughters of a South African Kafir patriarch are a source of wealth to him, nasmuch as at their marriage they bring him from ten to twenty head of cattle. The mother likewise gains, for she invariably receives a cow from her son-in-law-

with the selection of all the war nurses for

Among the women wnom age has not aged is Mrs. Elizabeth Felten, of the New York Women's Bowling League. Notwithstanding her 77 years, Mrs. Felten is an expert bowler-a circumstance all the more unusual when viewed in the light of the fact that she knew nothing whatever of the game until she was 69

She was won by a clever bit of repartee. "If I were a man," she was declaring, "you wouldn't find me here to-day. I'd be away, fighting for my country." you were a man," replied the youth, "you wouldn't find me here to-day, either, I, oo, would be away, fighting for my country," and after that they came to a better understanding.

A difficult undertaking is that of the girl who attempts to wear man's attire and at the same time to be charming. Although a man may be fooled in the matter of chiffon, organdle and picture hats, he has his own preconceived opinions of a ready-tied nade cloth gown of second rate material.

Fate, chance or the perversity of human nature, as you like, may be offered as an explanation of the case of a certain lady no declared in her girlhood that nothing ever could induce her to marry a preacher, widower or a man named Joshua, and who afterward, in middle life, found that she had married all three in one.

Speaking of Japanese girls, a writer in St. Nicholas says: "There is no special head-covering in the native costume for girls. Indeed, the mode of dressing the hair would not admit of hats and b such as ours. There is rivalry among Japanese girls as to whose hair shall be most becomingly and artistically arranged, whose girdle be most gracefully tied, and whose robe show the most harmonious effects; and they are quite equal to their Western sisters in the taste for personal adornment. The Japanese parasol is used as a shelter from the sun, and the European umbrella is gaining favor. For going out in the rain there are rain coats and rain hats made of oiled paper."

If financial aid from all other sources could fail, Uncle Sam, could appeal to the generosity of thirteen women of New York to equip fifty-two American regiments. These women are Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Kountze, Mrs. Twombley, Mrs. Will-iam C. Whitney, Mrs. Harry Payne Whit-ney, Mrs. Henry Sloane and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard. They could all, possibly, be relied upon to sacrifice their gems to the

nation's welfare. An amusing instance of a woman's im-plicit faith in her husband is contained in the following story told of Mrs. William Ewart Gladstone. At a reception held in a reat hall in England not long ago Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were honored guests. Dur-ing the evening it happened that Mr. Gladstone was in the gailery directly above the place in the parquet where Mrs. Gladstone was chatting with some ladies. In the course of their conversation a question arose which the women could not settle satisfactorily. Finally one said: "Well, there is one above who will make all things

"Yes, yes," replied Mrs. Gladstone; "Willam will be down in a minute and he will

iam will be down in tell us all about it." A woman of brains and energy is Dr. Elizabeth Fransis, of St. Louis, who found herself at maturity thrown upon her own resources for support of herself and her child. Starting with nothing, she has managed to give herself a medical education at the cost of \$1,000, and to build up a good practice. When confronted with the problem of self-support Dr. Fransis says she sought employment at the only trade she had ever learned—housekeeping. By working in hotels she was able to care for herself, her child and her mother, and to save \$600 a year for payment of her medical

course. "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away," written by Paul Dresser, is dedi-cated to Miss Mary South, and the way it happened is this. When Mr. Dresser dedicated the song to the young lady he had never seen her. He had the song ready for publication when Dr. Moorhead, of Terre Haute, a friend of his boyhood, and Colonel E. E. South, agent of the Big Four road at Terre Haute, called on him in New York. He read the song to them and said he did not know to whom he should dedicate it. In the second verse there is an allusion to "Mary," who was a wholly fictitious person then. Dr. Moorhead suggested that he dedicate it to Colonel South's daughter, Mary. "I'll do it," said Dresser, and he wrote the name on the sheet. Mr. Dresser visited Terre Haute recently, called on Miss South, and the rest may be told

Decoration Day.

rom the Chicago Tribune. The ever welcome anniversary of Decoration day has come round again, and will be observed with the customary milltary pageantry and patriotic tributes of respect to the memory of the dead of the civil war. The indications are now that the celebration will be more general and the display more elaborate than ever beelopsed since the final surrender at Ap-pomattox, which shows that the spirit of patriotism is not dying out and that the people still hold the dead of the Union army in grateful and affectionate remem-

It adds to the significance, and largely, also, to the popular enthusism, that this anniversary will be celebrated for the first time while the republic is at war with a foreign nation. As the veterans of 1861-'65 march through the streets with their tattered battle flags thousands of young men of the present generation have gone into camp awaiting the signal for a forward movement, and thousands more stand ready to enlist under the new call for volinteers in the war with Spain. The scenes witnessed now are not unlike tho essed in the early days of 1861. Now, as then, the young men are coming to the

humanity and civilization. Then the North rose in defense of the integrity of the na ion and for the preservation of a repul an form of government. Now North and ical government in its atrocious policy of starvation and murder, to restore order a ccuntry at our very doors, to guarantee its people their freedom and stable government, and to protect our commercial and property interests from ruin. Then North and South were arrayed against each other; now they march under the same flag. of the same race and blood; now it is a war, for the first time since the days of the Revolution, with an alien European race, and its first victory was achieved on the far away shores of the Pacific. The fathers to-day celebrate a war closed over a generation ago; the sons are mustering for a conflict beyond our own shores. The former fought for self-preservation; the latter have devoted themselves to the preservagallant struggle for freedom against overbarity. Those who shall fall in this strife will be held in the same affectionate remembrance as those who gave their lives on Southern fields for the defense of the nation. Thus Decoration day hereafter will be invested with a new significance and an

added cause for the national gratitude. There is still another reason why every patriotic American should rejoice on this Decoration day. The last sectional barrier between North and South has been broke lown by our first foreign war. The blue and the gray have joined hands, and Northern sailors and Southern sailors stand side by side upon our vessels. Both are fighting under the same flag in a common cause. If the war with Spain had produced no other result it would have been richly compensated for by this removal of the last vestiges of sectional prejudice and the complete reunion of North and South. There is every reason, therefore, why the patriot to services of Decoration day should be more generally performed than ever before, and why the veterans of one generation triotic fervor while the youth of the next generation, North and South together, is marching to the field to the same thrilling music, under the same flag, and for the sacred cause of humanity, freedom and civilization.

Where's Our Winsome Williet From the Chicago Post.

It was with feelings of chagrin that we did not find in the new list of brigadier generals the name of our venerated leader Bryan. In fact, Nebraska seems to have been slighted with a purpose, though Mr. Bryan and Senator Allen are both patriots of undoubted valor and ability. The president has graciously recognized the influence of the press in bringing about our holy war son, of Kansas, and Brigadier General Otis, of California, while literature, pure and simple, will be represented by Brigadier King, of Wisconsin and, perhaps, Major General Wallace, of Indiana. It is pleasant to note the consideration that has been shown to our Hoosier neighbors, who have been first and foremost in responding to the call of Kooba leebray. know exactly who Brigadier General Mcspected uncle of Baby McKee, but this in itself would entitle him to a degree of prominence, and we understand that he is man of much martial feelings and strat-

Mr. Dooley on Prayers for Victory.

From the Chicago Journal.
"It looks to me," said Mr. Dooley, "as though me frind Mack'd got tired iv th' sthrateejy board an' was goin' to lave th' war to th' men in black."

has at best but a clouded view of public "Well " said Mr Dooley "while th' sthrateejans have been wearin' out their jeans on cracker boxes in Wash'nton they'se

been goin' on th' mos' deadly con-flict iver neerd tell iv between th' pow'rful preachin' as after the night comes the suarise of mora; navies iv th' two counthries. Manila is And the graves of the dood with the grass ones navieting at all the state of the suarise of the state of the nawthin' at all to th' scenes iv carnage an' sughter, as Hogan says, that's been brought about be these desthroyers. Th' Spanyards fired th' openin' gun whin th' Bishop iv Cades, a pow'rful turreted monltor (ol' style), attackted us with both for'ard guns an' sint a storm iv brimston f'r long with th' hated Spanyard. He was answered be our whole fleet iv preachers. Thin he was jined be th' bishop iv Barsaloona an' th' bishop iv Madrid an 'th' bishop iv Havana, all battleships iv th' first-class, followed be a fleet iv cruisers r-runnin' all th' way fr'm a full ar-rmored To meet thim we sint th' bishop iv New fork, th' bishop iv Philadelphia, th' bisho iv Baltimore, an' th' bishop iv Chicago, ac ompanied by a flyin' squadhron iv Methodists, three Presbyterian monitors, a fleet iv Baptist submarine desthroyers, an' a formidable array iv Universalist an' Unitaryan torpedo doats with a Jew r-ram. Manetime th' bishop iv Manila had fired a solid prayer weighin' a ton at San Fran-cisco an' a masked batthry iv Congregationalists replied, inflictin' severe damage. inimy an' the bishop iv New York is blockadin' th' bishop iv Sandago de Cuba, an they'se been an' enchange iv prayers be tween the Bishop iv Baltimore an' the bishop iv Havana without much damage. "Th' Lord knows how it'll come out. First wan side prays that th' wrath iv hiven'll dayscind on th' other, an' thin th' other side rayturns th' compliment with inthrest. Th' Spanish bishop says we're a lot iv murdherin', irreligious thieves an ought to be swept fr'm th' face iv th' earth. We say his people ar're th' same an' manny iv thim. He wishes hivin to sink our ships an' desthroy our men an' we hope he'll injye th' same gr-reat bless-in'. We have a shade th' best iv him, f'r his fleets ar-re all iv the same class an ol'-style an' we have some iv th' most modhren prayin' machines in th' wurruld, but he pr-rays har'rd, an' 'tis no alsy wurruk to silence him."

"What d'ye think about it?" asked Mr. Hennessy.
"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "I dinnaw jus" what to think iv it. Me own idee is that war is not a matther iv prayers so much as a matther iv punchin', an' th' on'y place a prayer book stops a bullet is in th' store ooks. 'Tis like what Father Kelly said. Three weeks ago las' Sundah he met Hogan, an' Hogan, wantin' to be smart, ast him if he'd offered up prayers f'r th' suc-cess iv th' cause, 'Faith, I did not!' says th' good man. 'I was in too much iv a hurry to get away.' 'What was th' matther?" ast Hogan. 'I had me uniform to brush up an' me soord to polish,' says Father Kelly. 'I am goin' with th' rig-mint tomorrah,' he says, 'an' he says, 'if ye hear iv me waitin' to pray,' he says, 'anny time they'se a a call f'r me,' he says, 'to be in a fight,' he says, 'ye may con-clude,' he says, 'that I've lost me mind an' won't be back to me parish,' he says. 'Hogan,' he says, 'I'll go into th' battle with a prayer book in wan hand an' a soord in th' other,' he says, 'an' if th' wurruk calls f'r two hands 'tis not th' soord I'll dhrop,' he says. 'Don't ye believe in prayer?' says Hogan. 'I do,' says th' good man, 'but,' he says, 'a healthy person ought,' he says, 'to be ashamed,' he says, 'to ask f'r

help in a fight,' he says."
"That's th' way I look at it," said Mr. Hennessy. 'When 'tis an aven thing in th' prayin' may th' best man win. "Ye'er r-right, Hinnissy," said Mr. Doo-ley warmly. "Ye'er r-right. An' th' best man will win."

rom the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph Philander Gordon (of Bost

shall I ask for your hand, darling?"

Amelia Pigiron (of Pittsburg)—"Me paw.'
P. G.—"Oh, well, you can call it you

MEMORIAL DAY.

HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE.

How sleep the hrave, who sink to rest By all their country's wishes blessed! When spring, with dewy fingers cold, Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By forms unseen their dirge is sung And Preedom shall awhite repair.

To dwell, a weeping hermit, there!

—William Collins

DECORATION DAY.

lith acclamation and with trumpet tone, With prayer and praise, and with triumphal Of warlike columns, and the moving weight of men, whose firmness, never overthrown. Proved Itself atcadiast, which did add to fate Speed, vision, certainty, and ever grown More terrible as more enduring shope after of retribution and swift hate, Unsuilled in our breast and pure and white The spirit of gratitude that may not sleep— A nation's safeguard against shame and blight-Since sacred memories and the tears men weed

THE OLD FLAG.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by! And let the heart have its say;

You're man enough for a thrill that me To your very finger tipe-Ay! the lump-just then in your throat that re-

Spoke more than your parted lips Lift the boy on your shoulder, high, And show him the faded shoe Those stripes would be red as the sunset sky
If Death could have dyed them red.

The man that bore it with Death has lain This twenty years and more— He died that the work should not be vain Of the men who bore it before.

The man that bears it is bent and old, And ragged his beard and gray— But look at his eye fire young and bold, At the tune that he hears them play.

The old tune thunders through all the air. If ever it calls for you, boy, be there! Be there and ready to start.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!

THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Rightfully loved and remembered are they Battles are ended and marches are dose. Come with roses and beautiful flowers Pearled with the dewdrops and tears of the si Fit for the graves of such heroes as ours.

Fragrant and fresh are the breezes of May, Flowers offer incease for Blue and for Gray All of these suffered and most of them bied, Peace broods fraternally over the dead;

Sing we their praises as years gently pass, Spread we our foral gifts deep on the grass,

God grant that ever as years come and go, Summer's green velvet, and winter's pure Out of these graves, noblest lessons may

Out of war's vortex, its horrors and fears, Sorrows made mered and jeweled with tea Radiant and glad rise the hopes of the yea —L. Edgar Jones, in Ram's

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The wages of a common soldier in R are three rubles per annum-about 22.25. The rations are, daily, two pounds of suchary, which is a very coarse kind of at first, then cut in small pieces and further dried in a heated oven; a small quantity of salt and some soup. The soup is boiled in a huge caldron capable of holding 400 gallons. Into the water is cast some cracked barley, together with the shell dirt, and to this a little ealt is added, but composition. The soup is dealt out by a number of men with dippers, every soldier in his turn receiving his allotted quantity. Sometimes an adventurous fellow presents a larger vessel than the regula require, and when detected in the effort

Hoimes at Harvard. They were both mem-bers of the Phi Beta Kappa, a society that serted, for the sake of having a dinner once a year. Upon one of these occasions, Dr. Hale wrote to Dr. Holmes, urging him to be present. Dr. Holmes wrote back that he would not come. Dr. Hale replied: "My dear Holmes, who said anything about a poem? We don't want your poems, but the boys would all be very glad to see you, so I hope you will come." Dr. Holmes re-torted: "My dear Hale, the idea of my appearing at a Phi Beta Kappa dinner without a poem is ridiculous. Besides, I have one already half written and shall be much disappointed if you won't let me read it."

from one of the new recruits, was found near Fort McPherson: "Dear Jane: Jane. I'm in trouble. I've done enlisted in the army, an' I'm sorry fer it. I wish I was home. Jane, will you de me this one favor? Write to the war department an' tell the president the children is down with the measels, and your old rheumatism is broke out ag'in, an' you needs me at home. Will you do this much fer me, Jane? Oh, Jane, I'm in deep trouble! Jane-my dear Janeif the children ain't got the measels, send em over in the Green neighborhood. The Greens is always got 'em, an' the children 'il be shore to ketch 'em there. Will you do this fer me, Jane? Oh, Jane, don't for sake me! Ain't I your husband?"

Some of these volunteers are rather fresh when it comes to military etiquette. They are telling of a young lieutenant down in Tampa who was sitting by the door of General Wade's headquarters, talking to some officers of the regular army, when General Wade and his staff entered. The General wade and his statt entered. The regular officers arose and saluted the general, but the volunteer lieutenant sat still. "That is General Wade, commander-inchief," said one of the Tegulars. "Why idin't you salute him?" "Oh! I have only been here a few days," replied the volunteer, "and have not yet been introduced!"

The Troy Times tells of a little girl who had been naughty. When bedtime came her mother said to her: "Now, Mabel, when you say your prayers, be sure to ask God to help you not to be a naughty little girl." Mabel promised that she would add this petition to her prayers; so when she had finished her usual form she spoke as follows: "And now, O God, please keep Mabel from being a naughty little girl. There was a pause, then she concluded

Here is Gladstone's opinion: "Won the most perfect when the most wom